

ART. XVIII.—*Principles of Human Physiology, with their Chief Applications to Psychology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Forensic Medicine.* By W. B. CARPENTER, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London, &c. &c. Fifth American from the Fourth and enlarged London Edition. With three hundred and fourteen illustrations. Edited, with additions, by FRANCIS GURNEY SMITH, M.D., Prof. of the Institutes of Medicine in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, &c. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1853: 8vo. pp. 1091.

THIS volume reached us at so late a period, that we have been unable to prepare a full notice of it for our present number, and must, therefore, postpone to a future occasion an examination of its particular merits. We may now state, however, that the present edition has been entirely remodelled, so that in reality it may be considered as a new work.

The principle which the author has adopted throughout "has been that of making the Treatise express his present convictions and opinions, as completely as if it had now been for the first time put forth; the old materials having been incorporated with the new, rather than the new with the old; and having only been employed, where they could be readily made subservient to this purpose. In making his selection from the vast mass of results which have been recently accumulated by the diligent labours of physiologists of various countries, the author has been guided by the principle which he expressed in the preface to his previous edition;—that, namely, of not rashly introducing changes inconsistent with usually received views;—nor, on the other hand, showing an unwillingness to reject the statements of those who have taken adequate pains to arrive at accurate conclusions. 'He trusts that he may be found'—*now as then*—'to have exercised a sound discretion, both as to what he has admitted, and what he has rejected; and that his work will appear to exhibit, on the whole, a faithful reflection of the present aspect of Physiological Science.'

To untiring industry in making himself acquainted with the experiments and observations of other physiologists and a sound appreciation of the facts of the science, Dr. Carpenter has the faculty of clearly and perspicuously presenting his own conclusions, which have made the previous editions of this work highly popular, and will secure for the present one the character of being the most complete work on the science in our language.

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ART. XIX.—*The Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery.* By CHAPIN A. HARRIS, M.D., D.D.S., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery in the Baltimore College. Fifth edition, with two hundred and thirty-six illustrations. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1853: pp. 812.

THIS work has run rapidly to its fifth edition, indicating its popularity with the profession, and proving, at the same time, the improvement and upward tendency of dentistry in the country. The book contains ample evidence of faithful and able authorship. From the table of contents we select the general titles, for the purpose of showing the scientific method and comprehensiveness of the work. They are such as these: Anatomy and physiology of the mouth; dentition, first and second; irregularity of the teeth, its treatment; deformity and partial luxation of the jaw.

Peculiarities in the formation and growth of the teeth; osseous union of the teeth; third dentition. These topics are briefly but successfully treated, and well illustrated.

Physical characteristics of the human teeth and gums; the salivary calculus; the lips and tongue, and the fluids of the mouth; diseases of the teeth, and

their treatment; dislocation of the lower jaw; diseases of the gums and alveolar processes, and their treatment; diseases of the maxillary sinus, and their treatment; mechanical dentistry; diseases and defects of the palatine organs. The improvements in this edition are three new chapters on mechanical dentistry, thirty-five additional engravings, and a general revision of every chapter.

The author has availed himself of the best authorities in the anatomical department, and has carefully brought up the body of the work to the present state of improvement and discovery in practical dentistry. Indeed, for fulness, variety, usefulness, and effective array, the author may justly claim the highest praise from the students and practitioners of the profession. In respect to the details in the department of mechanical dentistry, we do not assume to speak with authority; but we are assured by gentlemen in the profession that it is ably executed. Of those parts of the work which are common ground for all the divisions of the healing art we may speak more confidently, and we do most cordially testify our approbation of the work.

We have very frequent occasion to notice the zeal, ability, and success which the cultivators of dental science are manifesting in the improvement of their profession. Dr. Harris's last publication is a new and gratifying instance of this general advancement. The whole profession seems to be animated with the laudable ambition of excellence. Their colleges are rapidly increasing in number, and as rapidly rising in rank and value, and general surgery and medicine will soon have reason to be proud of the achievements of their younger sister, who is pushing her claims, on the solid ground of worthiness, with such energetic earnestness. Dentistry, as yet, has been only borrowing the discoveries of the older branches and appropriating them to its use; but it bids fair now to repay its indebtedness to the common stock. Our best surgeons find great advantage in consulting dentists in the treatment of diseases which fall within their specialty, and their publications are every day growing richer in materials and hints capable of improving our text-books in surgical and medical practice. In this judgment of the works on Dentistry which are now issuing from the press, we are fully sustained by our fellow-journalists. We recommend our readers to give them a place in their libraries, and due consideration in their professional studies.

E. T.

ART. XX.—*Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science, including the Transactions of the Microscopical Society of London.* Edited by EDWIN LANKOSTER, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.; and GEORGE BCSK, F.R.C.S.E., F.R.S., F.L.S. No. I., October, 1852; with four lithographic illustrations.

WE hail with pleasure the appearance of this new Journal, which promises to furnish important contributions from a field of science in which a rich harvest is to be gathered by the industrious cultivator. Each number will contain, first, the Transactions of the Microscopical Society, and which will be paged separately; and, secondly, the Journal. This last will contain, first, original contributions on subjects requiring elucidation by the microscope; and upon those relating to the structure of the instrument itself. Second, translations and abstracts of papers in foreign journals, with illustrations. Third, critical notices of books of interest to the microscopist. Fourth, microscopical notices, and memoranda, and correspondence. Fifth, proceedings of local microscopical societies.

The first number contains many valuable papers, and in our Summary we shall notice such as more particularly interest us as medical practitioners.